

42/15/7

Selkirk County Council

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# REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE

Year 1952



Selkirk County Council

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COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE

Year 1952

# STAFF

At 31st December, 1952

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## Medical

A. F. MCCOUBREY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., County Medical Officer.

KENNEDY CAMPBELL, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.M., Assistant Medical Officer.

DOROTHY M. M. FORTH, M.B., Ch.B., Assistant Medical Officer.

## Nursing.

Burgh of Galashiels—MISSES M. F. BATHGATE, N. L. ROTHNEY,  
A. L. MARJORIBANKS, J. B. SCOTT.

Burgh of Selkirk—MISSES CHEYNE and MORRICE.

## Sanitary, Etc.

ALASTAIR I. FRASER—County Area.

ROBERT G. BRUCE—Burgh of Galashiels.

THOMAS BEATTIE, F.I.A.A.—Burgh of Selkirk.

MISS E. M. THOMPSON—Joint Milk Officer.

## Clerical.

MISS M. E. D. WILSON, Clerkess.

## Changes in Staff.

G. M. ELLIOTT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., County Medical Officer—  
Retired 1st October, 1952.

To

THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND AND THE  
CONVENER AND COUNTY COUNCILLORS OF THE COUNTY OF  
SELKIRK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Annual Report for 1952.

The vital statistics for the year in the main give cause for satisfaction. The death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis declined, as did the illegitimate birth-rate, the infantile mortality rate, and the death-rate. The notification of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, however, increased from 18 in 1951 to 21 in 1952.

Heart and arterial conditions continue to account for the greatest number of deaths; of all deaths during the year, 56.9 per cent. were attributable to these causes. Cancer is now the second greatest cause of death, accounting for 16.4 per cent. of all deaths during the year. By comparison, deaths from all forms of tuberculosis only accounted for 0.69 per cent. of all deaths.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the County Council for their encouragement and support. I must also acknowledge my indebtedness to the staff of the Health Department for their loyal assistance and to my fellow officials for their help and advice.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. F. McCoubrey,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*



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# SELKIRK COUNTY COUNCIL

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## REPORT

OF THE

## COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1952

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### LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY FUNCTIONS.

#### (1) Administration

The Medical Officer of Health is also Chief School Medical Officer.

The sphere of the Medical Officer of Health has now become enlarged beyond the giving of advice regarding water supplies, scavenging, air pollution, potential nuisances, the control of infectious disease, etc., to studying all factors relating to the health of the community. In every area there is an urgent need to discover, by careful survey, the nature and extent of the problems of health and welfare which affect it.

The proper person to initiate and direct such research is the Medical Officer of Health, but with the increasing sub-division of services involving delegation to separate committees, and with innumerable calls on his time for day to day routine administration, the Medical Officer of Health is rarely in a position where sufficient time can be set aside to investigate problems arising automatically, far less problems of a complicated nature which would only become obvious on closer investigation.

#### (2) Maternity and Child Welfare

There are no local authority ante-natal or post-natal clinics in the area. Supervision is provided by the patient's own doctor and the midwife engaged, the latter usually being the local district nurse. The question of routine Wassermann and Rh. tests is entirely left to the patient's own general practitioner.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining staff suitably trained, no mothercraft training in groups has been carried out. Mothers receive advice regularly during the visit of the district nurse.

Child Welfare Clinics are held weekly in Galashiels, and fortnightly in Selkirk. At each session, an Assistant Medical Officer of Health is present in addition to one of the district nurses.

#### (3) Domiciliary Care and After-Care

The demands upon the Home-Help Scheme have increased to such an extent that ways are being investigated to lighten the financial burden of this service. In common with other areas, the proportion of elderly people in the population is increasing, with a consequent increased

incidence of old people's ailments. This naturally has thrown an increased burden on the domiciliary nursing services, as many of these old people are not considered hospital cases.

#### **(4) Mental Health Service**

The staff of the Health Department undertakes the mental health work and the County Welfare Officer is the Authorised Officer. The Authorised Officer supervises the removal to hospital of mental patients and maintains a close watch over boarded-out patients under the care of the local authority. A good liaison has been maintained with the Education Department and children found at School Medical Examinations to require action under Sections 56 and 57 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, are reported immediately. Visits are paid by the staff of the Health Department to the homes of all mentally handicapped children not in institutions, and a close watch is kept on their progress and development. It is pleasant to record the very helpful assistance given by the Consultant Psychiatrist in this branch of our work. A special class for mentally handicapped children is conducted in Galashiels.

#### **(5) Control of Infectious Disease**

It is felt that the removal of Infectious Diseases Hospitals from local authority control has tended to make general practitioners forget the essential interest the Medical Officer of Health has in infectious disease. Epidemiological work is sometimes made unnecessarily difficult because of this defect.

Galashiels Hospital sends a notification of all admissions from the area, and the receipt of a copy of all bacteriological and pathological examinations carried out on specimens from the area is of great help. It is thought that the Medical Officer of Health might be given an honorary position on the staff of Infectious Diseases Hospitals, to enable him to keep in close touch with the occurrence of infectious disease in his area.

#### **(6) Tuberculosis Services**

No difficulties have been encountered in this area as a result of the splitting of the curative and preventive aspects of tuberculosis. This happy state of affairs is due to the fact that both Area Tuberculosis Physicians are former members of the staff of a Health Department and are fully aware of the interest of such a Department. Frequent contact is maintained with regard to home visitation, care and after-care of patients and contact tracing.

Mass miniature radiography provides a service which has as its basis the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis, and as such, it is felt that it should be more properly under the control of local authorities, probably on a regional basis. The value of the present infrequent visits of a mass miniature radiography unit is doubtful.

The carrying out of B.C.G. vaccination by Area Tuberculosis Physicians is done amicably and with close liaison, but again as a preventive measure, it is felt that this service should be under the control of the Medical Officer of Health.



## (7) Health Visitation—Home Nursing

These combined duties are carried out by nurses of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, but the bulk of their duties is concerned with home nursing. Little encouragement is offered to nurses to take the Health Visitor's Certificate, when it is realised that as Ward Sisters without this certificate, they would be better off financially.

## (8) Co-ordination of Other Bodies

Any co-ordination or liaison between Local Authority services, Regional Hospital Boards and the Executive Council is entirely due to the direct contact between officials of these bodies and to the understanding of each others' problems. Conflicting interests and loyalties however, cannot always lead to efficient compromise and collaboration. In this area, at the moment the Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Borders Hospitals Board of Management and of the Local Medical Committee. Thus, opportunity is given to maintain contact with the hospital and general practitioner services, but optimum results can only be obtained if all sides approach a question under discussion with an unbiassed outlook. It is felt that it would be more satisfactory if Regional Hospital Boards and Boards of Management had at their service a body of medical opinion recruited from all branches of the profession, capable of giving unbiassed and altruistic advice, but at the same time having no voting powers.

This brief summary of the main Local Health Authority functions is included at the request of the Department of Health for Scotland to give an idea of the position after five years experience of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947. Much has been achieved but many problems still remain to be settled. This can only be done with the understanding and willing co-operation of all bodies concerned.

## VITAL STATISTICS

**Population.**—The population estimated to the middle of the year was 21,310, a decrease of 558 as compared with 1951.

**Births.**—The number of births registered, after correction for transfers was 324, 161 males and 163 females, giving a birth rate of 15.2 per 1,000. There were 6 illegitimate births being equal to a rate of 1.9 per 100 live births.

**Marriages.**—The marriage rate was 8.5 per 1,000 of population.

**Deaths.**—After correction for transfers, the number of deaths in the county was 304, 170 males and 134 females, giving a corrected and adjusted death rate of 14.3 per 1,000 of population. The death rate per 1,000 in 1951 was 15.4.

The causes of death from different diseases were as follows:—

Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	2
Meningococcal Infections	..	..	..	..	1
Measles	..	..	..	..	1
Malignant Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	47
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	3

Diabetes Mellitus .. .. .	1
Anaemias .. .. .	2
Other General Diseases .. .. .	4
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System .. .. .	63
Nonmeningococcal Meningitis .. .. .	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System .. .. .	8
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease .. .. .	2
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease .. .. .	88
Other Diseases of Heart .. .. .	8
Hypertension with Heart Disease .. .. .	3
Hypertension without Heart Disease .. .. .	4
Other Circulatory Disease .. .. .	8
Pneumonia (except in newborn) .. .. .	7
Bronchitis .. .. .	7
Other Respiratory Diseases .. .. .	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	7
Appendicitis .. .. .	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia.. .. .	3
Diarrhoea (except in newborn) .. .. .	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .	2
Hypertension of Prostate .. .. .	5
Other Diseases of Genito Urinary System .. .. .	1
Birth Injuries, Post Natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis .. .. .	2
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy .. .. .	2
Senility .. .. .	7
Causes Ill-Defined and Unknown .. .. .	1
Suicide .. .. .	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents .. .. .	2
Other Violence .. .. .	7

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304

**Infantile Mortality.**—The infantile mortality rate for 1952 was 25 per 1,000 live births as compared with 48 in 1951.

There are seven District Nurses available for service in the County, and these District Nurses are engaged also in Midwifery and Home Nursing duties. The District Nurses are responsible for attendances at the Clinics provided by the County Council.

Two Child Welfare Clinics are operated by the County Council, one in Galashiels and one in Selkirk. In Galashiels the Child Welfare Centre has two sessions each week. At least three District Nurses attend the Clinic. In Selkirk the Child Welfare Centre is held at Thornfield Clinic.

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

During 1952, 230 immunisations were notified as having been completed, and 105 booster doses were given.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations completed during the year.

Year of Birth of persons	Number of persons primarily vaccinated during period				Number of persons re-vaccinated during period				Complications at Vaccinations
	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local Reaction	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local Reaction	
1952	112	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1951	64	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1950	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1949	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1947	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1946	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1945	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1943	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1937 or earlier	4	—	—	—	8	—	5	3	—
Totals	189	—	—	2	10	—	5	3	—

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious disease (excluding tuberculosis) notified; and the number of cases removed to hospital during 1952:—

	Notified	Removed
Encephalitis Lethargica .. ..	5	2
Acute Primary Pneumonia .. ..	5	5
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	1	1
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	11	11
Whooping Cough .. .. .	1	—
	23	19

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The following patients were on the Council's Register as at 31st December, 1952:—

	Males	Females
Boarded-out defectives with private guardians ..	5	4
Boarded-out defectives in Local Authority Homes and other accommodation provided under Part III of the Assistance Act, 1948 ..	—	1
Defectives in Certified Institutions .. .. .	6	13
Mental defective children in Mental Hospitals pending vacancies in Certified Institutions ..	—	1
	*11	*19

\*Resident in County      11 }  
 Resident outwith County 18 } including cases in Institution

Accommodation in Certified Institutions is practically unobtainable and there is at present a waiting list of cases resident in the County who should be receiving treatment in Institutions. All defectives under guardianship are well cared for and properly supervised. They receive regular visitation by medical and authorised officers. Allowances to guardians average 32s. 6d. per week and in addition all necessary clothing and bedding is supplied. There are three authorised officers in the County who co-operate with the local medical practitioners in all matters relating to the mental health service.

### St. Mary's Certified Institution

This Institution is now providing accommodation for thirty-five high grade female defectives over school age. It is privately owned and under the control of the R. C. Authorities. The patients are well cared for and are admitted from all districts in Scotland. They are not necessarily Roman Catholics. Dr W. K. Chalmers acts as Medical Attendant and visits regularly.

## **Children's Home**

"The Priory," Selkirk, is a home jointly owned by Berwickshire and Selkirk County Councils. At 31st December, 1952, there were thirty-two children being cared for in the Home—fourteen boys and eighteen girls—of this number fifteen children belong to Selkirk County. There were six infants under one year of age being cared for at the above date. The health record of the children during the year was exceptionally good. Dr E. H. Duff acts as Medical Officer and visits regularly. The children also attend the dentist at regular periods.

Internal alterations in the Home have now been completed and the accommodation is extremely satisfactory and the children have every facility and are very well cared for. The Joint Committee is in the process of converting part of the stable premises into a modern house for the use of the gardener-handyman and his wife who is to act as cook. The staff is adequate and deserve credit for the good work they are doing.

## **Eildon View**

The Home is jointly owned by Selkirk and Peebles Counties and has accommodation for approximately thirty-two residents of both sexes. There has been a daily average of twenty-six residents during the year. At 31st December there were twenty-nine residents of which twenty-two were males and seven females; seventeen from Selkirk County, five from Peebles, four from Roxburghshire, two from Berwick and one from Edinburgh City. The old casual wards have now been converted into a modern house for staff and is now occupied. The Home has now been re-decorated and partially re-furnished and is a very comfortable residence. The residents are well cared for. Dr Henderson acts as Medical Officer and visits the Home regularly.

## **Boleside House**

This is the property of Selkirk County Council and is fully occupied—ten males and twelve females. The ages range from seventy to eighty-seven. Accommodation for old people requiring care and attention is very scarce in the County and there are a considerable number of cases who would be better in a Home such as Boleside. The waiting list is accordingly becoming more lengthy every day as the rate of discharge is naturally slower than the cases going on to the waiting list. The residents in Boleside are attended by their own medical practitioners.

# TUBERCULOSIS.

## RETURN OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING YEAR IN WHICH DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS HAS BEEN CONFIRMED.

Number of Cases Diagnosed as suffering from Tuberculosis.										
Age-Groups										
Under I	I and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Respiratory	—	2	—	I	I	I	2	I	I	II
	—	—	I	I	3	I	I	—	8	
	—	2	I	2	4	4	2	3	I	19
Non-Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	
	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	I	
	—	—	I	—	—	I	—	—	2	
Respiratory and Non-respiratory	—	2	—	I	I	I	2	I	12	
	—	—	2	I	3	I	I	—	9	
	—	2	2	2	4	5	2	I	21	



**RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES WITH THEIR HOME RESIDENCE IN  
THE AREA WHO RECEIVED TREATMENT IN SANATORIA OR OTHER  
INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR.**

	Number of Patients				
	In Institutions on January 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions on December 31
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	7	2	4	—	3
	9	8	9	—	6
	1	2	—	—	3
	—	2	—	—	2
	1	1	—	—	2
	2	1	1	—	1
	1	—	—	—	1
	—	1	—	—	1
	21	17	14	—	19
	Total				

{ Adults { Males  
               Females  
 }  
 { Children { Males  
               Females  
 }  
 }  
 { Adults { Males  
               Females  
 }  
 { Children { Males  
               Females  
 }  
 }

# 1. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(i) Ante-natal and post-natal service—Nil.

(ii) Child Welfare Clinics.

(1)	No. of clinics provided at end of year (2)	No. of children who first attended the clinics during year and who on the date of their first attendance were:		Total No. of attendances made during year by children who at end of year were:	
		under 1 year of age (3)	over 1 year of age (4)	under 1 year of age (5)	over 1 year of age (6)
Local Authority Clinics .....	2	180	53	1677	869
Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations .....	—	—	—	—	—

(iii) Dental Care—Nil.

(iv) Mother and Baby Homes—Nil.

(v) Day Nurseries (including 24-hour nurseries) as at end of year. (Please see separate table).

(vi) Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes provided as part of the Authority's arrangements under Section 22 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947—Nil.

(vii) Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948. Details of work done by the Authority during the year.

(1)	No. of applications received (2)	Number of certificates				No. of children being cared for at end of year (7)	No. of inspections made (8)	No. of cases in which no inspection made (9)
		Issued (3)	Refused (4)	Cancelled (5)	In force at end of year (6)			
1. Nursery premises .....	—	—	—	—	1	11	2	—
2. Child-Minders .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



(v) Day Nurseries (including 24-hour nurseries) as at end of year.

(1)	State whether approved for training (2)	No. of approved places		No. of children on register at end of year		Average daily attendances during year		Waiting lists at end of year	
		0-2 (3)	2-5 (4)	0-2 (5)	2-5 (6)	0-2 (7)	2-5 (8)	0-2 (9)	2-5 (10)
Nursery provided by Authority— Day Nursery, Scott Park, Galashiels .....	Yes	10	30	7	24	9	24	—	—
Nurseries provided by Firms of Manufacturers— Gibson & Lumgair, Ltd., St. Mary's Mill, Selkirk .....	No	10	14	3	8	3	7	2	3

incidence of old people's ailments. This naturally has thrown an increased burden on the domiciliary nursing services, as many of these old people are not considered hospital cases.

#### **(4) Mental Health Service**

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#### **(6) Tuberculosis Services**

No difficulties have been encountered in this area as a result of the splitting of the curative and preventive aspects of tuberculosis. This happy state of affairs is due to the fact that both Area Tuberculosis Physicians are former members of the staff of a Health Department and are fully aware of the interest of such a Department. Frequent contact is maintained with regard to home visitation, care and after-care of patients and contact tracing.

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Appendicitis .. .. .	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia.. .. .	3
Diarrhoea (except in newborn) .. .. .	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .	2
Hypertension of Prostate .. .. .	5
Other Diseases of Genito Urinary System .. .. .	1
Birth Injuries, Post Natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis .. .. .	2
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy .. .. .	2
Senility .. .. .	7
Causes Ill-Defined and Unknown .. .. .	1
Suicide .. .. .	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents .. .. .	2
Other Violence .. .. .	7

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304

**Infantile Mortality.**—The infantile mortality rate for 1952 was 25 per 1,000 live births as compared with 48 in 1951.

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1951	64	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
1950	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1949	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1947	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1946	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1945	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1944	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1943	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1937 or earlier	4	—	—	—	8	—	5	3	—
Totals	189	—	—	2	10	—	5	3	—



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious disease (excluding tuberculosis) notified; and the number of cases removed to hospital during 1952:—

	Notified	Removed
Encephalitis Lethargica .. ..	5	2
Acute Primary Pneumonia .. ..	5	5
Puerperal Fever .. .. .	1	1
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	11	11
Whooping Cough .. .. .	1	—
	23	19

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The following patients were on the Council's Register as at 31st December, 1952:—

	Males	Females
Boarded-out defectives with private guardians ..	5	4
Boarded-out defectives in Local Authority Homes and other accommodation provided under Part III of the Assistance Act, 1948 ..	—	1
Defectives in Certified Institutions .. ..	6	13
Mental defective children in Mental Hospitals pending vacancies in Certified Institutions ..	—	1
	*11	*19

\*Resident in County 11 }  
Resident outwith County 18 } including cases in Institution

Accommodation in Certified Institutions is practically unobtainable and there is at present a waiting list of cases resident in the County who should be receiving treatment in Institutions. All defectives under guardianship are well cared for and properly supervised. They receive regular visitation by medical and authorised officers. Allowances to guardians average 32s. 6d. per week and in addition all necessary clothing and bedding is supplied. There are three authorised officers in the County who co-operate with the local medical practitioners in all matters relating to the mental health service.

### St. Mary's Certified Institution

This Institution is now providing accommodation for thirty-five high grade female defectives over school age. It is privately owned and under the control of the R. C. Authorities. The patients are well cared for and are admitted from all districts in Scotland. They are not necessarily Roman Catholics. Dr W. K. Chalmers acts as Medical Attendant and visits regularly.

## **Children's Home**

"The Priory," Selkirk, is a home jointly owned by Berwickshire and Selkirk County Councils. At 31st December, 1952, there were thirty-two children being cared for in the Home—fourteen boys and eighteen girls—of this number fifteen children belong to Selkirk County. There were six infants under one year of age being cared for at the above date. The health record of the children during the year was exceptionally good. Dr E. H. Duff acts as Medical Officer and visits regularly. The children also attend the dentist at regular periods.

Internal alterations in the Home have now been completed and the accommodation is extremely satisfactory and the children have every facility and are very well cared for. The Joint Committee is in the process of converting part of the stable premises into a modern house for the use of the gardener-handyman and his wife who is to act as cook. The staff is adequate and deserve credit for the good work they are doing.

## **Eildon View**

The Home is jointly owned by Selkirk and Peebles Counties and has accommodation for approximately thirty-two residents of both sexes. There has been a daily average of twenty-six residents during the year. At 31st December there were twenty-nine residents of which twenty-two were males and seven females; seventeen from Selkirk County, five from Peebles, four from Roxburghshire, two from Berwick and one from Edinburgh City. The old casual wards have now been converted into a modern house for staff and is now occupied. The Home has now been re-decorated and partially re-furnished and is a very comfortable residence. The residents are well cared for. Dr Henderson acts as Medical Officer and visits the Home regularly.

## **Boleside House**

This is the property of Selkirk County Council and is fully occupied—ten males and twelve females. The ages range from seventy to eighty-seven. Accommodation for old people requiring care and attention is very scarce in the County and there are a considerable number of cases who would be better in a Home such as Boleside. The waiting list is accordingly becoming more lengthy every day as the rate of discharge is naturally slower than the cases going on to the waiting list. The residents in Boleside are attended by their own medical practitioners.

# TUBERCULOSIS.

## RETURN OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING YEAR IN WHICH DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS HAS BEEN CONFIRMED.

Number of Cases Diagnosed as suffering from Tuberculosis.										
		Age-Groups								
Under I	I and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total	
(I)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
—	2	—	I	I	3	I	2	I	I I	
—	—	I	I	3	I	I	I	—	8	
—	2	I	2	4	4	2	3	I	I 9	
—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	I	
—	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	
—	—	I	—	—	I	—	—	—	2	
—	2	—	I	I	4	I	2	I	I 2	
—	—	2	I	3	I	I	I	—	9	
—	2	2	2	4	5	2	3	I	2 I	



**RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES WITH THEIR HOME RESIDENCE IN  
THE AREA WHO RECEIVED TREATMENT IN SANATORIA OR OTHER  
INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR.**

		Number of Patients					
		In Institutions on January 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institutions		In Institutions on December 31
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Respiratory		7	2	4	—	—	3
		9	8	9	—	—	6
		1	2	—	—	—	3
		—	2	—	—	—	2
		1	1	—	—	—	2
		2	1	1	—	—	1
		1	—	—	—	—	1
		—	1	—	—	—	1
		21	17	14	—	—	19
Non-respiratory							
Total							

# 1. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(i) Ante-natal and post-natal service—Nil.

(ii) Child Welfare Clinics.

(1)	No. of clinics provided at end of year (2)	No. of children who first attended the clinics during year and who on the date of their first attendance were:		Total No. of attendances made during year by children who at end of year were:	
		under 1 year of age (3)	over 1 year of age (4)	under 1 year of age (5)	over 1 year of age (6)
Local Authority Clinics .....	2	180	53	1677	869
Clinics provided by Voluntary Organisations ...	—	—	—	—	—

(iii) Dental Care—Nil.

(iv) Mother and Baby Homes—Nil.

(v) Day Nurseries (including 24-hour nurseries) as at end of year.  
(Please see separate table).

(vi) Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes provided as part of the Authority's arrangements under Section 22 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947—Nil.

(vii) Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948. Details of work done by the Authority during the year.

(1)	No. of applications received (2)	Number of certificates				No. of children being cared for at end of year (7)	No. of inspections made (8)	No. of cases in which no inspection made (9)
		Issued (3)	Refused (4)	Cancelled (5)	In force at end of year (6)			
1. Nursery premises .....	—	—	—	—	1	11	2	—
2. Child-Minders .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(v) Day Nurseries (including 24-hour nurseries) as at end of year.

(1)	State whether approved for training (2)	No. of approved places		No. of children on register at end of year		Average daily attendances during year		Waiting lists at end of year	
		0-2 (3)	2-5 (4)	0-2 (5)	2-5 (6)	0-2 (7)	2-5 (8)	0-2 (9)	2-5 (10)
Nursery provided by Authority— Day Nursery, Scott Park, Galashiels .....	Yes	10	30	7	24	9	24	—	—
	No	10	14	3	8	3	7	2	3
Nurseries provided by Firms of Manufacturers— Gibson & Lumgair, Ltd., St. Mary's Mill, Selkirk .....									

## II. MIDWIFERY

(i) Total No. of births occurring in the area during year—that is before correction for mother's residence:—

Live Births, 409          Still Births, 6          Total, 415

(ii) Total No. of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes), 389

(iii) No. of births in (i) occurring at home, 20:—

Live Births, 20          Still Births, 0          Total, 20

(iv) No. of births in (iii) classified to show nature of attendance at birth:—

	Cases dealt with under Section 23(2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947			Other domiciliary cases			Total
	Doctor engaged and present at confinement (2)	Doctor engaged and not present at confinement (3)	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) (4)	Doctor and midwife engaged (5)	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged) (6)	Without doctor or midwife (7)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis) .....	16	4	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrangements made by the Authority .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Boards of Management under arrangements made by the Authority with the Regional Hospital Board .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Private practising midwives .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Totals .....	16	4	—	—	—	—	—

(v) **Medical Aid**

- (a) No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives (Scotland), Act, 1951, by a Midwife:—

					Total
(i) for Domiciliary Cases	..	..	..	..	Nil
(ii) for Institutional Cases	..	..	..	..	

(vi) **Administration of Analgesics**

- (a) No. of domiciliary midwives in the area qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland (including superintendents, non-medical supervisors of midwives, midwife teachers, midwives employed by the local health authority and by voluntary organisations, private practising midwives, and hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases under the arrangements made by the local health authority and the Regional Hospital Board but excluding pupil midwives undergoing training on the district).. .. } Total
- (i) No. in (a) employed on local health authority work .. .. 6
- (ii) No. in (a) not employed on local health authority work .. .. —
- (b) No. of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year .. .. —
- (c) No. of sets of Apparatus for the administration of gas and air in use in the area at 31st December, 1952 .. 2
- (i) No. in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives employed on local health authority work (including those in use by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases) .. .. 2
- (ii) No. in (c) in use by domiciliary midwives not employed on local health authority work .. .. —
- (d) No. of sets on order at 31st December, 1952 .. Nil
- (e) No. of cases in which gas and air was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases):—
- (i) When doctor was not present at delivery .. .. 16
- (ii) When doctor was present at delivery .. .. 4
- (f) No. of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year (including cases attended by hospital midwives undertaking domiciliary cases):—
- (i) When doctor was not present at delivery .. .. Nil
- (ii) When doctor was present at delivery .. .. Nil

- (vii) **No. of Cars in use by midwives at 31st Dec., 1952** .. 3

### III. HEALTH VISITING.

	Visits paid by Health Visitors (or by District Nurses in their capacity as Health Visitors) during the year to									
	Expectant Mothers*		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the ages of 1 and 5		Tuberculosis Cases		Other Cases	
	No. Visited (2)	Total Visits (3)	No. Visited (4)	Total Visits (5)	No. Visited (6)	Total Visits (7)	No. Visited (8)	Total Visits (9)	No. Visited (10)	Total Visits (11)
(1)										
Health Visitors employed by the Authority .....	—	—	334	1257	280	1590	—	—	—	—
Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Organisations .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
										2847

Note:— \*These visits exclude visits paid by a midwife-health visitor who attended the confinement as a midwife or maternity nurse.

#### IV. HOME NURSING.

	No. of Cases attended by Home Nurses (or District Nurses) in their capacity as Home Nurses) under arrangements made under this Section.	No. of Visits paid by Nurses to these Cases.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Home Nurses employed directly by the Authority .....	961	14150
Home Nurses employed by Voluntary Organisations under arrangements made by the Authority .....	—	—

#### V. DOMESTIC HELP

(i) No. of Domestic Helps employed at end of year .. ..	31
(a) whole-time .. .. .	—
(b) part-time .. .. .	31
(c) Retaining fee basis .. .. .	—
(ii) No. of cases for which Helps were provided during year ..	60
(iii) No. of cases in (ii) provided on account of confinement:—	
(a) at home .. .. .	—
(b) in hospital .. .. .	4
(iv) No. of cases in (ii) provided on account of chronic sick including aged and infirm (if available) .. .. .	10

#### Report of the School Medical Officer for the year ended 31st July, 1952

##### General Statistics

Population of the area 21,868 (at 30th June, 1951).  
Number of Schools:—

(a) Primary (under Education Authority) .. ..	19
(b) Secondary (under Education Authority) .. ..	2



(c) (i) Special Schools	..	..	..	..	—
(ii) Special classes in ordinary schools	..	..			1
(d) In receipt of grant from Education Authority and under medical inspection	..	..	..		—
Number of children on the registers, <i>i.e.</i> , for whole area					2885
Number of children in average attendance	..	..			2669 (92.5%)

## Sanitary Condition of Schools

Minor repairs were carried out at all the schools during the period from September, 1951 to July, 1952.

## Organisation and Administration

Arrangements are made through the Education Office for routine medical inspection at the various schools. The Headmaster of the school is informed of the age groups of children to be examined and he returns to the office the heights and weights of these children recorded at the beginning of the winter session. This information is transferred to the medical record cards of the children before examination. Any children who are found on examination to be requiring treatment (other than eye and dental treatment) are referred by letter to their own doctor.

The eye cases are given a form which is taken home for completion by the parent, and then returned to the Headmaster who transmits the completed forms to the Education Office, where arrangements for treatment are made.

All children suffering from minor diseases are sent direct by the Headmaster to the School Clinics in Galashiels and Selkirk where treatment is carried out at regular sessions.

The Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer and co-ordination between the Public Health Service and the School Service is thus extremely close.

The Orthopaedic Services are being carried on under the new National Health Act as they were previously.

During routine medical inspection parents are encouraged to be present especially at the examination of entrants, and in the area (except the rural area where parents are unable to get to the schools easily) attendance of parents is quite satisfactory. Parents usually come to inspections if their child is suffering from a condition about which they want advice.



Total number of children examined at Systematic Examinations:—

### Ordinary Schools

				Boys	Girls	Total
Entrants	..	..	..	159	144	303
1942 Group	..	..	..	115	100	215
1938 Group	..	..	..	125	121	246
1935 Group	..	..	..	16	18	34
				<hr/> 415	<hr/> 383	<hr/> 798

Number of individual children inspected at systematic examinations, who were notified to parents as requiring treatment (excluding uncleanliness and dental caries):—

				Boys	Girls	Total
Entrants	..	..	..	19	11	30
1942 Group	..	..	..	15	12	27
1938 Group	..	..	..	14	10	24
1935 Group	..	..	..	1	2	3
				<hr/> 49	<hr/> 35	<hr/> 84

Number of children examined for Visual Acuity and Hearing only:—

Boys	Girls	Total
136	121	257

Number of children re-inspected:—

Boys	Girls	Total
29	23	52

Number of children inspected in Special Class:—

Boys	Girls	Total
9	3	12

			Age	Boys Weight	Height
Entrants..	..	..	5 6/12	42½ lbs.	41 ins.
1942 Group	..	..	9 6/12	65 lbs.	53 ins.
1938 Group	..	..	13 8/12	91 lbs.	59 ins.
1935 Group	..	..	16 7/12	122 lbs.	65 ins.

			Age	GIRLS Weight	Height
Entrants..	..	..	5 4/12	39½ lbs.	40 ins.
1942 Group	..	..	9 5/12	63 lbs.	47½ ins.
1938 Group	..	..	13 9/12	95 lbs.	63 ins.
1935 Group	..	..	16 7/12	123½ lbs.	64 ins.

**Table II.**  
**SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS.**

Return of number and percentage of individual children suffering from particular defects:—

Nature of Defect	Entrants		1942 Group		1938 Group		1935 Group		Total		% of all children examined
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1. Clothing unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0%
2. Footgear unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0%
3. Cleanliness—											
Head—Dirty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nits or Vermin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Body—Dirty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Verminous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0%
4. Conditions of Skin—											
Head—Ringworm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Impetigo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Body—Ringworm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Impetigo	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	
Scabies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Others	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	I	—	0.2%
5. Nutrition—Slight Bad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0%
6. Mouth and Teeth unhealthy	—	2	I	—	—	—	—	—	I	2	0.4%

Table II.—Continued.

Nature of Defect	Entrants		1942 Group		1938 Group		1935 Group		Total		% of all children examined
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
7. Naso-Pharynx— Nose—Observation Treatment Others	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	12	8	1	2	—	1	—	—	13	11	
	15	14	3	2	—	—	—	—	18	16	
Throat—Observation											
Tonsils—Treatment											
Glands—Observation	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	
Treatment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.0%
8. External Eye Diseases— Blepharitis Conjunctivitis Corn, Opac. Strabismus Others Visual Acuity— Without glasses With glasses For refraction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	2	3	5	6	2	11	7	—	
	—	—	3	6	5	1	—	8	—	40	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0%
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Ears—Diseases—Otorrhoea Others Hearing—Grade I. Grade IIA. Grade IIB. Grade III.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0%
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.1%

Fair Vision, 2; Bad Vision, 31.

Table II.—Continued.

Nature of Defect	Entrants		1942 Group		1938 Group		1935 Group		Total		% of all children examined
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
10. Speech—											
Defective Articulation .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1.0%
Stammering .....	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	
11. Mental and Nervous Conditions—											
Backward (extrinsic) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3%
Dull (intrinsic) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
M.D. (educable) .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
M.D. (ineducable) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nervous or unstable .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Difficult behaviour .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12. Circulatory System—											
Organic (Congenital) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3%
Heart (Acquired) .....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	
Functional Heart .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13. Lungs—Chronic Bronchitis											
Tubercle (Suspected) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0%
Other Diseases .....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	
14. Deformities—											
Congenital—(Infant. Par.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0%
Acquired—Rickets (prob.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Others .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15. Infectious Diseases .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0%
16. Other Diseases or Defects .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	0.3%

Note.—A total of 798 children were examined, each child being examined for all the above groups. The figures given in the last column are percentages of 798.

**Table III.**  
**SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.**

Classification	Entrants		1942		1938		1935		Total	
	*(a)	*(b)	*(a)	*(b)	*(a)	*(b)	*(a)	*(b)	*(a)	*(b)
I. Children free from defects	273	90.1	188	87.4	222	90.3	31	91.2	714	89.5
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from—										
(a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses; or	—	—	12	5.6	17	6.9	2	5.9	31	3.8
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Both (a) and (b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	12	5.6	17	6.9	2	5.9	31	3.8
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II.) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks	29	9.6	12	5.6	1	.4	1	2.9	43	5.4
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defect less remediable than defects specified in II. or III., distinguishing cases—										
(a) Where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible	1	.3	3	1.4	2	.8	—	—	6	.8
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible, <i>e.g.</i> , without complete restoration of function	—	—	—	—	4	1.6	—	—	4	.5
Total	1	.3	3	1.4	6	2.4	—	—	10	1.3
Total Number of Children Examined	303	100	215	100	246	100	34	100	798	100

**\*(a) Number of Children.**

TABLE IV.

## RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE IN THE AREA

Disability	(L)	(M)	(N)	Total
1. <b>Blind</b> .. .. .	—	—	—	—
2. <b>Partially sighted:—</b>				
(a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye condition .. .. .	—	—	—	—
(b) Other conditions of the eye, <i>e.g.</i> , cataract, ulceration, etc., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school .. .. .	—	—	—	—
3. <b>Deaf:—</b>				
Grade I .. .. .	—	I	—	I
Grade IIa .. .. .	I	I	—	2
Grade IIb .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Grade III .. .. .	—	—	—	—
4. <b>Defective Speech:—</b>				
(a) Defects of articulation requiring special educational measures ..	—	—	—	—
5. <b>Mentally Defective:—</b> (Children between 5 and 16)				
(a) Educable (I.Q. approx. 50-70) ..	—	9	—	9
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50) .. .. .	—	3	—	3
6. <b>Epilepsy:—</b>				
(a) Mild and occasional .. .. .	I	—	—	I
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school) .. .. .	—	—	—	—
7. <b>Physically Defective:—</b> (Children between 5 and 16)				
(a) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (excluding cervical glands) .. .. .	—	—	—	—
(b) General orthopaedic conditions ..	4	3	I	8
(c) Organic heart disease .. .. .	—	—	—	—
(d) Other causes of ill-health .. .. .	—	—	—	—

(L) = At Ordinary Schools. (M) = At Special Schools or Classes.

(N) = At no School or Institution.

## EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Three girls and forty boys were examined with a view to being passed as fit to undertake certain forms of part-time employment under the Council's Byelaws. In every case a medical certificate was granted.

### EYE CLINIC

The following figures relate to treatment carried out at the Eye Clinic from September, 1951, to July, 1952.

	Galashiels	Selkirk
No. of Clinics held .. .. .	11	7
No. of Cases treated .. .. .	46	31
No. of cases for which glasses were prescribed ..	29	23

### MINOR AILMENTS

Cuts, bruises, sprains and minor injuries, etc. .. .. .	295
Diseases of the ear .. .. .	4
Diseases of the eye, excluding defective vision .. .. .	3
Diseases of the skin:—	
Ringworm (Scalp) .. .. .	—
X-ray treatment .. .. .	—
Other treatment .. .. .	6
Ringworm (Body) .. .. .	—
Scabies .. .. .	—
Impetigo .. .. .	9
Others .. .. .	93

### MINOR DISEASES CLINIC

	Galashiels	Selkirk
No. of Minor Diseases Clinics held .. .. .	—	34
No. of treatments given for Minor Diseases .. .. .	—	393
No. of treatments given for Scabies cases .. .. .	—	—
No. of individual children treated for Scabies .. .. .	—	—
No. of U.V.R. Clinics held .. .. .	20	39
No. of U.V.R. treatments given .. .. .	54	173

### ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT

#### Session 1951-52

	Galashiels		Selkirk	
Children	School	Pre-School	School	Pre-School
No. on Register—Sept., 1951	139	80	95	32
New Cases .. .. .	17	20	15	8
Discharged .. .. .	7	3	7	5
Discontinued .. .. .	8	7	9	—
Left District .. .. .	5	1	2	—
Transferred from Pre-School				
Register .. .. .	5	5	4	4
No. on Register—July, 1952	141	84	96	31



# BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT FOR THE COUNTY DURING 1952

	Positive	Total
Swabs from throat, nose and ear examined for <i>C. diphtheriae</i> .. .. .	—	13
Swabs from throat, nose and ear examined for Haemolytic streptococci and other pathogenic organisms ..	—	20
Positive—Haemolytic streptococci—4		
Sputum examined for <i>Myco. tuberculosis</i> by the microscopic method .. .. .	27	139
Urine, faeces and pus examined for <i>Myco tuberculosis</i> by the microscopic method* .. .. .	—	5
Laryngeal swabs examined for <i>Myco tuberculosis</i> by the microscopic method* .. .. .	—	4
Cultivation test for <i>Myco. tuberculosis</i> † (sputum and other specimens) .. .. .	5	108
Animal inoculation for <i>Myco. tuberculosis</i> (faeces and other specimens) .. .. .	1	4
Pleural and peritoneal fluids for general bacteriological examination (including examination for <i>Myco. tuberculosis</i> by the microscopic method) .. .. .	—	4
Cerebro-spinal fluid for general bacteriological examination .. .. .	—	3
Cerebro-spinal fluid for tests for protein, sugar and chlorides .. .. .	—	3
Cerebro-spinal fluid for colloidal gold test .. .. .	—	1
Pus for general bacteriological examination .. .. .	—	7
Urine for general bacteriological examination .. .. .	—	5
Sputum for general bacteriological examination .. .. .	—	7
Cervical smear for general bacteriological examination .. .. .	—	1
Swab examined for thrush fungus .. .. .	1	1
Blood culture (general) .. .. .	—	1
Blood for Widal reaction (including <i>Br. abortus</i> agglutination test) .. .. .	—	2
Blood-clot culture from specimen submitted for Widal reaction .. .. .	—	1
Faeces examined for organisms of <i>Salmonella</i> and dysentery groups .. .. .	—	3
Blood examined for malaria parasites .. .. .	—	1
Paul-Bunnell test for glandular fever .. .. .	—	1
Blood for Wassermann reaction .. .. .	1	10
Syphilis flocculation tests—Method of Bacteriology Department, University of Edinburgh .. .. .	1	5
Syphilis flocculation tests—Kahn method .. .. .	—	5



Syphilis flocculation test—Kahn “verification” method	I	I
Complement-fixation test for gonococcal infection ..	—	I
Sulphonamide sensitivity tests .. .. .	—	14
Penicillin sensitivity tests .. .. .	—	14
Streptomycin sensitivity tests .. .. .	—	14
Aureomycin sensitivity tests .. .. .	—	14
Chloromycetin sensitivity tests .. .. .	—	14
Staphylococcus coagulase test .. .. .	5	7
Water specimens—Bacterial count .. .. .	—	56
Water specimens—“Presumptive” test for coliform bacilli .. .. .	—	60
Total water specimens examined—60		

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549

After concentration of specimen. †Negative by microscopic method.

### MILK SAMPLING

**Designated Milk**—This milk must comply with the standards laid down in the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1951.

**A.—Raw Milk—**

- (a) A total of 119 samples was taken from 17 Tuberculin Tested farms; of these 13 failed to comply with the order.
- (b) A total of 13 samples was taken from 2 Standard farms; of these 1 failed to comply.

**B.—Pasteurised Milk—**

31 samples were taken from Hillside S.C.W.S. Creamery; of these 10 failed to comply.

**Non-designated Milk**—There is no legal standard for this milk but the samples taken were subjected to the same tests as the Tuberculin Tested samples and an attempt was made to keep producers to the same standards.

A total of 25 samples was taken from 6 farms; of these 4 were unsatisfactory.

**School Milk**—All schools in the County get fresh Tuberculin Tested Milk bottled at Hillside S.C.W.S. Creamery.

20 samples were taken and 6 failed to comply.

**Biological Samples—**

4 samples were taken for animal inoculation from non-designated and non-attested dairy farms. All results proved negative.

# REPORTS BY SANITARY INSPECTORS, 1952

## A—COUNTY AREA

### General

The Medical and Sanitary Services for the Counties of Selkirk and Roxburgh were amalgamated as from 16th May but some time elapsed before I was asked to supervise the various Sanitary Services in the County.

This Report, therefore is confined to the final six months of the year under review.

### Water Supplies, Drainage and Sewage Disposal

All public water undertakings, public sewers and sewage disposal works are under the control of the County Road Surveyor.

The following water samples were taken from private supplies:—

Chemical	Suitable	Border-line	Unsuitable
3	3	Nil	Nil
Bacteriological			
9	2	2	5

The taking of these samples necessitated 15 visits and re-visits to the various locations as well as a number of discussions with the proprietors concerned. Generally, where advice was sought and given on measures to improve the quality of the supplies, it was acted upon promptly. In two instances filters of the type approved by the Department of Health are being installed.

### Cleansing and Refuse Disposal

The collection and removal of household refuse from all subjects within Ettrickhaugh Special Scavenging District continues to be undertaken by the Burgh of Selkirk. No complaints about the service came to my ears during the period covered by this Report.

Although I have had insufficient time, so far, to consider in detail the provision of scavenging facilities for the County generally, it seems to me from a preliminary investigation that it would be economically impracticable to include the main centres of population in a single combined regional scavenging scheme in view of their relative situations and the very considerable "dead mileage" running which would be entailed.

It might, however, be reasonable to provide scavenging facilities for at least one other village and this will be looked into.

### Offensive Trades

No offensive trades. As defined in the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 are carried on in the County.

## **Factories and Workshops**

Records in my possession indicate that there are 9 registered factories in the County of which 8 are mechanical and 1 non-mechanical.

Three visits of inspection were made and in two instances unsatisfactory conditions were brought to the attention of the Managers, who immediately took steps to have matters rectified.

## **Schools**

From visits made to a number of schools in the County it is apparent that every effort is made to maintain conveniences, school meals rooms, etc., in as satisfactory a condition as practicable.

## **Common Lodging Houses**

There are no common lodging houses in the County.

## **Burial Grounds**

These are well conducted and to the best of my knowledge, have not given rise to any nuisance condition.

No interments were carried out by the Local Authority.

## **Infectious Diseases**

No cases were notified to me during the period under review.

## **Prevention of Damage by Pests, Act, 1949**

County Councils being designated the Local Authorities for the purposes of Part I of the above Act, it has been part of my duties to advise on the measures necessary for the extermination of rats in private dwelling houses and business premises both in the Burgh of Selkirk and the landward area of the County.

Towards the end of the year a most satisfactory arrangement was made with Roxburgh County Council whereby the services of their Rodent Control Officer was made available to the County when duties in Roxburghshire permitted. In conjunction with their Officer a number of investigations were completed and baits laid with most satisfactory results.

I feel, however, that if this most important service is to be carried out with maximum efficiency it will have to be done by an Officer appointed by the County as present indications are that when the services of the Roxburgh Rodent Officer are most urgently required he will be unable to offer them to Selkirkshire.

## **Miscellaneous Nuisances**

Five complaints of miscellaneous nuisances were lodged, necessitating nine visits and re-visits. All nuisance conditions, I am glad to be able to report, were abated without formal action having to be taken.

## Food Supply

### Milk:—

#### Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914

It seems to me, as a result of a number of visits to the various dairy farms in the County that milk is being produced in premises which have not been registered by the Local Authority in terms of Section 7 of the above act. It is hoped, however, that this will be rectified in the coming year.

#### Milk (Special Designations) Scotland, Orders

The number of designated licences held at 31st December, 1952 was as follows:—

Producers				Total	Producer/Retailers
Certified	..	..	..	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	..	..	..	17	—
Standard	..	..	..	1	—
Pasteurised	..	..	..	1	—
Dealers' Licences					No. of Licences
Certified	..	..	..	..	4
Tuberculin Tested	..	..	..	..	5
Standard	..	..	..	..	1
Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	1

From an initial survey it is apparent that conditions under which designated milk is produced in the County vary quite considerably. Many dairy premises are well constructed and adequately equipped and in them the business of producing milk is conducted in a most satisfactory manner. A number of others, however, in my opinion are either “border line” or “below standard.” Every effort will be made to improve the standard of these premises but I am afraid that progress may be slow because it can well be appreciated that, once a producer has had his premises approved for the appropriate designated licence it is extremely difficult to get him to understand that further improvements are a necessity if he is to come into line with the majority of his co-producers, and not the whim of a new official.

#### Dealers' Supplementary Licences

No Dealers' Supplementary Licences were held at the end of 1952.

No licences were suspended or revoked during the year.

#### Milk in Schools Scheme

All milk consumed by school children under the above scheme is “Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)” Details of sampling are included in the Report by the County Milk Officer.

#### Non-Designated Milk

Producers	Producer/Retailer	No. of Cows
4	1	81

## Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1951

It is evident from my routine visits of inspection to the S.C.W.S. Creamery in the County that a number of producers are not sealing milk churns in the prescribed manner. How far this is due to a somewhat misleading statement on the matter included in a previous annual report is not known. Steps are being taken, however, to have the matter rectified.

The following is provided at the request of the Department of Health.

(a) The number of retail purveyors of milk .. .. .	6
(b) The number of producers and wholesale dealers who do not sell milk by retail .. .. .	19
(c) The approximate average number of cows in registered premises .. .. .	30
(d) The number of dairies exempted from registration ..	183
(e) The approximate average number of cows in premises exempted from registration .. .. .	2

## Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948

Two premises in the Burgh of Selkirk and four in the Burgh of Galashiels are registered in terms of the above Regulations, as amended, for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream.

As in the case of milk production, conditions under which ice cream is manufactured vary very considerably. At least two of the premises are of a reasonable standard but the remainder in my opinion, fail to comply with the requirements of the regulations in relation to premises. It is hoped, however, if the premises falling within this latter category cannot be improved, to encourage the manufacturers concerned to change to a cold mix or to give up manufacturing ice cream and sell the pre-packed product only.

## Food Premises

On receipt of a written complaint regarding the unwholesome condition of a loaf of bread, bakery premises in one of the Burghs were inspected and certain practices not conducive to the satisfactory and hygienic production of foodstuffs noted. These were immediately reported to the Manager who took steps to have them rectified and no further complaints were lodged.

## Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928

The undernoted samples were taken:—

Commodity	No. of Samples taken	Test or Official	Result
Sweet Milk .....	24	Test	Genuine
Sausages .....	20	Test	Genuine
Dripping .....	1	Test	Genuine
Drugs .....	5	Test	Genuine



## Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Acts, 1926

No samples of fertilizers and feeding stuffs were taken although two visits were made to a local firm which produces an artificial manure.

## Housing

My duties in this important sphere of environmental hygiene include the investigation and, whenever possible, the abatement of nuisance conditions complained of, *e.g.*, damp walls, choked drains, etc., the approval of proposed schemes of improvements under the Council's Building Byelaws, the setting off and examination of house drains and the issue of Certificates of occupation.

Applications for assistance by way of grants under Parts VI and VII of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 are considered by a fellow official and whilst there is nothing wrong with this arrangement technically, there can be no doubt that it gives rise to a certain degree of duplication in duties.

In all 31 visits of inspection were made during the part of the year under review, 12 lengths of drain were examined and 2 Certificates of occupation issued.

## BURGH OF GALASHIELS

### Water Supply

The water supply is obtained from Knowsdean Reservoir which is supplied by the Caddon Burn and its tributaries. The water continues to be of good quality. A twenty-four hour supply was maintained during the year.

The average daily consumption was 815,000 gallons. This was 2,000 gallons per day above the figure for 1951. The average daily consumption was 61.8 gallons per head of the population (1950—61.7).

The analyst's report on a sample of water submitted for chemical analysis was as follows:—

Laboratory of City Analyst,

Edinburgh, 13th June, 1952.

Results of Analysis of sample of water received on 29th May, 1952.

One Imperial Gallon of this water contained the following ingredients. The results are expressed in grains.

Total Solid Matter	.....	6.08	Nitrites	.....	None
Organic and Volatile Matter	.....	0.32	Saline Ammonia	.....	0.002
Mineral Matter	.....	5.76	Albumenoid Ammonia	.....	0.001
Chlorine in Chlorides	.....	0.78	Oxygen absorbed at 80°F. in		
Phosphates	.....	None	4 hrs.	.....	0.043
Iron	.....	None	Total Hardness (Clark's Scale)	.....	4.7
Lead or other Poisonous			Temporary Hardness (Clark's		
Metals	.....	None	Scale)	.....	3.2
Nitrogen in Nitrates	.....	None	p.H. Value	.....	7.6

This water is clear and of good appearance. It is soft and is, in my opinion, quite free from any indication of contamination.

(Sgd.) A. SCOTT DODD.

Samples for bacteriological examination were taken each month. The standard maintained was satisfactory. A typical report on a sample taken from the distribution system is as follows:—

**“Fire Hydrant at Windyknowe Road”—1st Sept., 1952.**

Bacteriology Department,  
University Buildings,  
Edinburgh

**Report**—Number of viable bacteria per c.c. at 37°C.—0  
Number of viable bacteria per c.c. at 22°C.—10  
Presumptive *B. coli* (37°C.) absent from 100 c.c.  
Typical *B. coli* absent from 100 c.c.

During the year over 1,830 yards of new water mains were laid. Of this total over 1,700 yards were laid at the Fifth Development of Gala Policies Housing Scheme.

**Drainage and Sewage Disposal**

The burgh is drained on the separate system. All sewers are duplicated, the sewerage system having its outfall at the Sewage Disposal Works at Galafoot. The surface water sewers discharge into the River Gala and the other watercourses in the valley at convenient points.

During the year, routine maintenance was carried out including scraping of the smaller sections of the Trunk Sewer. No trouble was experienced during the year through choking of sewers.

The Sewage Disposal Works operated satisfactorily during the year. Various minor repairs were carried out to keep the works in reasonable order until the major reconstruction scheme becomes possible. In July, the Department of Health for Scotland approved the invitation of tenders for mechanical plant in connection with the alterations to sedimentation tanks and filters. Quotations were invited from four firms specialising in Sewage Disposal machinery and equipment. At the close of the year the quotations had been received and authority to order the selected machinery early in 1953 is anticipated.

The average daily flow recorded at the works was 1,297,544 gallons.

In October the question of disposal of effluent from Galashiels Gas Works was raised by the Scottish Gas Board. The Board stated that they had the question of disposal of this effluent under consideration and stated that they might require to discharge a proportion, or the bulk of it, into the Burgh's sewerage system. On instructions from the Town Council the matter was discussed at length with the District Manager with a view to assessing the possible effect of the Gas Works effluent on the Sewage Disposal Works. Samples of Sewage Works effluent, Gas Liquor and Gas Washer Water were taken and submitted for analysis by the City Analyst, Edinburgh. The reports confirmed



opinions already formed that the effluent from the Sewage Works is not at present altogether satisfactory and that the Gas Works effluents are of a very polluting nature. At the close of the year the investigations were almost complete and a report for submission to the Town Council was in preparation. The question of disposal of this type of waste is very difficult. While it is very desirable that polluting matter of this nature should be safely disposed of, its effect on sewage treatment and on disposal works effluent has to be very carefully considered.

### Cleansing

The twice-weekly collection of refuse was continued during the year.

Quantities of refuse collected were as follows:—

Domestic Refuse	Trade Refuse	Street Sweepings	Total
2639 tons	844 tons	204 tons	3687 tons

Galafoot Refuse Tip continues in use for Local Authority purposes only. Several small tips for the deposit of builders' refuse have come into use by private arrangement by local builders since Galafoot Tip was closed to contractors.

The special garden refuse collection was in operation from the middle of April to the end of October, all districts having a weekly collection. This collection is fully used by householders with gardens though it might be pointed out that much material which could be composted and returned to gardens as manure is lost to gardeners in this way.

The Refuse Destructor operated without incident throughout the year. Internal and external repairs to the chimney were carried out.

The cleansing vehicles operated well throughout the year. One new refuse collection vehicle was bought during the year and one old vehicle which had completed its useful life was put out of commission. These changes brought the cleansing department vehicles up to a high standard.

The beat system of street sweeping was continued during the year. Sweeping of the main shopping streets was carried out during the summer months on Saturday afternoons.

At the beginning of the year the demand for wastepaper was very great and there was no difficulty in disposing of all paper salvaged at high prices. During April the first of a series of price cuts took place and the first restriction on intake by the Paper Mills was imposed. During the following month the position became steadily worse and the market finally collapsed at the end of May. From the end of May until the end of the year no wastepaper was sold.

There was a considerable demand for scrap metal, particularly for baled tins. A scheme was put into operation at the instigation of the Scrap Campaign Committee for Scotland for Border towns not having tin-baling facilities to bring loose tins to the Refuse Destructor in Galashiels for baling. Although this scheme was subsidised to a certain extent by the Committee, the response by neighbouring authorities was poor.

Total salvage sold during the year amounted to 167 tons valued at £1,781. Of these totals, paper sold up to May accounted for 96 tons and £1,448.

## Housing

Forty houses were completed during the year. Of these houses 34 comprised the traditional section of Gala Policies Third Development, completing this Scheme. The remaining 6 of the 40 were in the first section of Gala Policies Fifth Development.

In addition, work was started on the second section of 58 houses of the Fifth Development. Of the second section, 32 were actually under construction at the end of the year.

The site preparation works at Gala Policies Fifth Development were completed at the end of May, apart from actual road surfacing which will not be carried out until actually required for access to occupied houses.

The Scottish Special Housing Association, Ltd., started work on their 30 houses at Gala Policies Fifth Development. All 30 houses were under construction at the end of the year.

	2 apt.	3 apt.	4 apt.	5 apt.	Temp- orary 3 apt.	S.S.H.A. Ltd.	
						3 apt.	4 apt.
Erected prior to 1952	10	253	208	34	57	—	—
Erected during 1952	—	4	30	6	—	—	—
Under construction at 31/12/52	—	24	18	—	—	14	16
	10	281	256	40	57	14	16

Amended layout plans for the Scottish Special Housing Association's scheme at Wester Langlee were approved and the design for the pedestrian bridge linking the scheme with the Netherdale area was put in hand.

During the year two schemes for Improvement Grants under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1950 were received. One scheme was approved. In the second case grant was refused because of various defects.

Since the scheme started, six applications for Improvement Grants have been approved. As has been observed in past reports many worthwhile schemes of a less comprehensive nature cannot be considered because they do not comply with the standards laid down by the scheme which aim at a high standard of house when the improvements under the scheme have been carried out. Quite frequently smaller improvement schemes come before the Dean of Guild Court,

which with some additional work would qualify for grant. In many such cases, however, the larger scheme does not go on because the owner occupier whom the scheme is intended to help often has all his capital sunk in the house and cannot meet his share of the improvement works.

### **Nuisances and Complaints**

Fifty-one nuisances and complaints were dealt with during the year. In thirty-three cases written intimation was given and in the remainder verbal notice was sufficient.

The question of repairs to low-rented properties continues to make the work of rectifying complaints and nuisances very difficult. In the case of many properties the balance of income left after meeting owners' rates and small repairs allows little chance to accumulate a fund to meet large repairs.

### **Offensive Trades**

The Skinworks in Wilderhaugh is the only offensive trade in the burgh. As in past years the normal processes in the works were well maintained and caused little trouble.

During October, however, numerous complaints were received concerning a very penetrating and offensive smell emanating from the works. On investigation it was found that this was due to a new accelerated process for recovery of wool from waste products from other processes in the works. From the beginning the utmost co-operation was received from the firm concerned. The building in which the process takes place was made air-tight and the manufacturers of the particular chemical used in the process were consulted. Various schemes such as exhausting the air from the building and carrying it by trunking to the works chimney were considered but rejected for various reasons. As a first step an extractor fan was fitted and the air from the building before being passed to the open air was passed through a spray condenser. This worked satisfactorily for a short period but difficulty was experienced with the noise caused by the high speed of the fan. The fan was replaced by one of larger capacity but the condenser did not stand up to the air pressure created. At the close of the year work was in hand for the installation of an activated charcoal plant which will, it is hoped, prove successful in removing the smell.

### **Slaughterhouse**

The premises continued in use during the year. Considerable discussion and correspondence took place with both the Department of Health for Scotland and the Ministry of Food concerning the proposed alterations and improvements to the Slaughterhouse. Detailed competitive tenders were taken and prepared for submission. Up to the end of the year no indication had been given of possible financial assistance towards the cost of the works.

## Food Inspection

A total of 6 cwts. 18 lbs. of tinned food was condemned during the year. This compared with a total of 12 cwts. 54 lbs. of food condemned last year, of which tinned food amounted to 10 cwts. 84 lbs.

## Factories

There are 178 factories on the Register, made up of 130 mechanical and 48 non-mechanical factories. One hundred and fifty-one inspections were made and written notices were sent in thirty-three cases. As in previous years the principal cause for complaint was lack of cleanliness.

Improvements in sanitary accommodation in factories were made during the year.

## Shops

Regular inspections of the shops in the burgh were made by the Shops Inspector. In general the condition of the shops remains good although there is still room for improvement in some respects.

## Common Lodging Houses and Houses Let in Lodgings

There are no premises coming under these headings in the Burgh.

## Schools

The Schools in the town are well maintained, although in some of the older schools the sanitary accommodation is not of the high standard now expected in schools.

## Burial Grounds

There are four burial grounds in the burgh. The layout for the new cemetery at the Heatheryett was approved early in the year and work was started on drainage and road works. Plans were also approved for the necessary buildings and walls for the cemetery.

## Galashiels Burgh Slaughterhouse

Class of Animals	Number of Animals			Weight (in lbs.) of condemned meat and offals
	Slaughtered	Wholly condemned	Partially condemned	
Cattle	1106	26	29	19,374 lbs.
Sheep	5121	190	3	11,461 „
Pigs	232	1	5	301 „
Calves	759	3	—	201 „



## BURGH OF SELKIRK

### Water Supply

During the summer months the quantity of water available caused great anxiety. The level of water in the wells fell steadily during June and July, and by the end of the latter month the supply failed altogether. The overground pipe line to Forest Mill Well had, however, been relaid and the water from this Well was used to augment the failing supply and eventually became the source. Early in August, due to the heavy rains, it was possible to dispense with Forest Mill Well, but early in September it was once again brought into service and by the middle of that month it was again the only source available. The heavy rains towards the end of September made the Howden Wells again serviceable and Forest Mill Well supply was closed down. Once again the Town Council were indebted to the owners of Forest Mill for their generosity in making their Well water available, and for their co-operation during the period when it was being used.

The exceptionally dry year was also a very severe handicap at the Pumping Station as the water in the Mill Lade was seldom sufficient to drive the turbine and centrifugal pump at speeds capable of supplying the quantity being consumed, and it was necessary to bring both the deisel and electric motors into action to drive the ram pumps as auxiliaries and this naturally was a costly operation.

Constant day and night inspections were in operation during the periods of drought and the waste figure was maintained at a minimum, as in fact it was during the whole year, except for a short period in February when the exceptionally keen frost caused many bursts.

A breakdown in the centrifugal pump in October brought the ram pumps into operation and by the end of the year they were still in operation as the makers had not completed the necessary repairs.

The first section of the emergency supply to Bannerfield was laid from Bannerfield to the Long Philip Burn.

Samples of water throughout the year from various points in the town, and before and after chlorination, were all satisfactory.

Little scouring was found necessary apart from the mains taken over from the County Council in the area of the Bridge Street Cannon Street Extension Area, which are very badly corroded.

### Cleansing

The routine of street sweeping and the collection and disposal of Household and Trade Refuse continued as in previous years and proved on the whole satisfactory. Garden Refuse was removed every Saturday from May to November.

During the year the Town Council decided to use Rosebank Quarry, which is near the centre of the town, as the Refuse Depot as from the beginning of 1953, and to use Linglie Depot for Trade Refuse only.

Welcome and sensible as this decision was, it brought a storm of protest from ratepayers which eventually was canalised into two petitions to the Town Council to alter the decision. One petition was signed by nearly one quarter of the voters and the other was from the Housing Scheme Tenants' Association. The Town Council met deputations from both these parties and explained the system of "controlled tipping" to be used and the methods they were adopting to prevent nuisance. After these meetings the Council adhered to their decision and every effort will be made to justify the confidence by making Rosebank a model of "controlled tipping." Linglie Depot is to be tidied up and left in as reasonable a state as possible.

At the request of Selkirk County Council the refuse collection and disposal from Ettrickhaugh Special Cleansing District was continued.

### **Sewers and Sewage Works**

Both the sewerage and disposal systems functioned satisfactorily and samples of the effluent revealed a reasonably high standard. Once again the main difficulty was dealing with sludge. As mentioned frequently before, the sludge beds are far too small and are so clogged up that they cannot deal with the amounts delivered to them. Just what the situation would be without the large hole adjacent in the old refuse depot, it is difficult to imagine. This is one job that must be tackled in the near future.

### **Slaughterhouse**

This was let as a furniture store, but during the year was taken over by a firm of Knackers as an emergency slaughterhouse.

### **General Inspections**

Routine inspections revealed little of note apart from the usual minor nuisances for which verbal warning was generally sufficient. Throughout the whole year only three houses were found to be in a dirty condition, but in two of these old age and illness was the cause. Co-operation with the M.O.H. and the District Nurse soon improved matters in these cases.

### **Housing**

Progress at Philiphaugh Housing Scheme was on the whole satisfactory during the year and 57 houses were occupied. With a view to facilitate the letting of Council houses a Points Scheme was introduced, but the inspections necessary to make it operative took up considerable time. The Town Council imposed a Closing Order on 1 house and Demolition Orders on 2 houses after the necessary procedure had been followed.

## **Burial Grounds**

These are being conducted and maintained in a satisfactory manner. The progressive scheme of road and path improvements continues.

## **Schools**

The five schools are being kept in good order. Discussions are in progress regarding improvements of lavatory accommodation at one school.

## **Common Lodging Houses**

There are no Common Lodging Houses.

## **Infectious Diseases**

One case of scarlet fever was notified and dealt with.

## **Offensive Trades**

The only trade which might be so classified is one devoted entirely to the processing of skins. This work is conducted in a most excellent manner, and the proprietors are always seeking to improve their premises and methods of work. Several improvements are at present under discussion.

## **Factories**

Frequent inspections revealed nothing of note and no action was called for.

## **Food Premises**

The various premises where food was prepared and sold were regularly visited and revealed on the whole a satisfactory standard of cleanliness, although occasionally it was necessary to bring pressure to bear on certain parties.

Condemnation of foodstuffs was on a very small scale and consisted of damaged tinned fruits.

## **Dairies**

There are two premises where milk is bottled and two small cow-sheds. These premises were kept in a clean condition.

## **Selkirk Hill**

The camping ground on Selkirk Hill was as usual well occupied by campers. The sanitary situation is not good and this site might well be closed down.



### **Victoria Park**

Water was laid on and conveniences provided in Victoria Park when the Shows were there during the Common Riding week.

### **Public Conveniences**

The conveniences were well kept although they suffered from considerable damage from vandalism throughout the year.





